

**LESLIE COUNTY REPORT
OF
ENDANGERED, THREATENED, AND SPECIAL CONCERN
PLANTS, ANIMALS, AND NATURAL COMMUNITIES
OF
KENTUCKY**

**KENTUCKY STATE NATURE
PRESERVES COMMISSION
801 SCHENKEL LANE
FRANKFORT, KY 40601
(502) 573-2886 (phone)
(502) 573-2355 (fax)**

www.naturepreserves.ky.gov

Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission

Key for County List Report

Within a county, elements are arranged first by taxonomic complexity (plants first, natural communities last), and second by scientific name. A key to status, ranks, and count data fields follows.

STATUS

KSNPC: Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission status:

N or blank = none E = endangered T = threatened S = special concern H = historic X = extirpated

USESA: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service status:

blank = none C = candidate LT = listed as threatened LE = listed as endangered

SOMC = Species of Management Concern

RANKS

GRANK: Estimate of element abundance on a global scale:

G1 = Critically imperiled

GU = Unrankable

G2 = Imperiled

G#? = Inexact rank (e.g. G2?)

G3 = Vulnerable

G#Q = Questionable taxonomy

G4 = Apparently secure

G#T# = Intraspecific taxa (Subspecies and variety abundances are coded with a 'T' suffix; the 'G' portion of the rank then refers to the entire species)

G5 = Secure

GH = Historic, possibly extinct

GNR = Unranked

GX = Presumed extinct

GNA = Not applicable

SRANK: Estimate of element abundance in Kentucky:

S1 = Critically imperiled

SU = Unrankable

S2 = Imperiled

S#? = Inexact rank (e.g. G2?)

S3 = Vulnerable

S#Q = Questionable taxonomy

S4 = Apparently secure

S#T# = Intraspecific taxa

S5 = Secure

SNR = Unranked

SH = Historic, possibly extirpated

SNA = Not applicable

SX = Presumed extirpated

Migratory species may have separate ranks for different population segments (e.g. S1B, S2N, S4M):

S#B = Rank of breeding population

S#N = Rank of non-breeding population

S#M = Rank of transient population

COUNT DATA FIELDS

OF OCCURRENCES: Number of occurrences of a particular element from a county. Column headings are as follows:

E - currently reported from the county

H - reported from the county but not seen for at least 20 years

F - reported from county & cannot be relocated but for which further inventory is needed

X - known to be extirpated from the county

U - reported from a county but cannot be mapped to a quadrangle or exact location.

The data from which the county report is generated is continually updated. The date on which the report was created is in the report footer. Contact KSNPC for a current copy of the report.

Please note that the quantity and quality of data collected by the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program are dependent on the research and observations of many individuals and organizations. In most cases, this information is not the result of comprehensive or site-specific field surveys; many natural areas in Kentucky have never been thoroughly surveyed, and new species of plants and animals are still being discovered. For these reasons, the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program cannot provide a definitive statement on the presence, absence, or condition of biological elements in any part of Kentucky. Heritage reports summarize the existing information known to the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program at the time of the request regarding the biological elements or locations in question. They should never be regarded as final statements on the elements or areas being considered, nor should they be substituted for on-site surveys required for environmental assessments.

KSNPC appreciates the submission of any endangered species data for Kentucky from field observations. For information on data reporting or other data services provided by KSNPC, please contact the Data Manager at:

Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission
801 Schenkel Lane
Frankfort, KY 40601
phone: (502) 573-2886
fax: (502) 573-2355
email: naturepreserves@ky.gov
internet: www.naturepreserves.ky.gov

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County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statutes	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
						E	H	F	X	U
Leslie	Vascular Plants	<i>Carex appalachica</i>	Appalachian Sedge	T /	G4 / S2?	1	0	0	0	0
	Dry mesic woodland openings.									
Leslie	Vascular Plants	<i>Castilleja coccinea</i>	Scarlet Indian Paintbrush	E /	G5 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	Damp, open sandy or rocky soil in meadows and woodland edges; also, fens, barrens, rock outcrops, meadows, wet pastures, and grassy openings (Weakley 1998); in KY, south-facing limestone slopes.									
Leslie	Vascular Plants	<i>Chrysosplenium americanum</i>	American Golden-saxifrage	T /	G5 / S2?	1	0	0	0	0
	Springy or muddy soil, usually in shade (Gleason & Cronquist 1991); springheads, open wooded seeps, seepage banks of spring-fed streams, seasonally wet sandstone rocks, rills, cool wet areas.									
Leslie	Vascular Plants	<i>Corydalis sempervirens</i>	Rock Harlequin	S /	G4G5 / S3?	1	0	0	0	0
	DRY OR ROCKY WOODS AND SANDSTONE OUTCROPS.									
Leslie	Vascular Plants	<i>Lathyrus venosus</i>	Smooth Veiny Peavine	S /	G5 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	DRY TO MESIC SLOPE AND BOTTOMLAND FORESTS AND WOODLANDS, ESPECIALLY IN BASE-RICH SOILS (WEAKLEY 1998).									
Leslie	Vascular Plants	<i>Lycopodium clavatum</i>	Running Pine	E /	G5 / S1?	1	0	0	0	0
	Open dry woods and rocky places in acid soil; (Gleason & Cronquist 1991); in KY, sandstone ridge.									
Leslie	Vascular Plants	<i>Prenanthes crepidinea</i>	Nodding Rattlesnake-root	T /	G4 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Calcareous forests and thickets usually in alluvial areas.									
Leslie	Vascular Plants	<i>Silphium wasiotense</i>	Appalachian Rosinweed	S / SOMC	G3? / S3?	4	0	0	0	0
	DRY- MESIC (CLOSED OR OPEN) WOODLANDS AND ADJ. ROADSIDES AND A RAVINE IN MIX MESOPHYTIC FOREST.									
Leslie	Vascular Plants	<i>Solidago curtisii</i>	Curtis' Goldenrod	T /	G4G5 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Rich or open woods, chiefly in the uplands; base of bluffs and along bluff ledges (Steyermark 1975).									
Leslie	Gastropods	<i>Anguispira rugoderma</i>	Pine Mountain Tigersnail	E /	G2 / S2	5	0	0	0	0
	FOUND ABOUT OLD LOGS ON THE NORTH SIDE OF PINE MOUNTAIN (HUBRICHT 1985). SEEMS MOST ACTIVE ON THE SURFACE DURING THE SPRING AND FALL WHEN THE WEATHER IS RELATIVELY COOL, BUT BURROWS INTO ROTTING WOOD AND SOIL DURING HOT SUMMER AND COLD WINTER WEATHER.									
Leslie	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Epioblasma triquetra</i>	Snuffbox	E / SOMC	G3 / S1	3	0	1	0	0
	Occurs in medium-sized streams to large rivers generally on mud, rocky, gravel, or sand substrates in flowing water (Baker 1928, Buchanan 1980, Johnson 1978, Murray and Leonard 1962, Parmalee 1967). Often deeply buried in substrate and overlooked by collectors.									
Leslie	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Simpsonia ambigua</i>	Salamander Mussel	T / SOMC	G3 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	OFTEN FOUND BURIED IN SUBSTRATE SUCH AS SOFT MUD AND/OR GRAVEL, AND/OR UNDER FLAT STONES IN SHALLOW WATER IN SMALL STREAMS WHERE THE CURRENT MAY BE SWIFT (BAKER 1928, BUCHANAN 1980, GOODRICH AND VAN DER SCHALIE 1944).									
Leslie	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Villosa lienosa</i>	Little Spectaclecase	S /	G5 / S3S4	1	0	0	0	0
	INHABITS SMALL TO MEDIUM-SIZED RIVERS, USUALLY IN SHALLOW WATER ON A SAND/MUD/DETRITUS BOTTOM (PARMALEE 1967, GORDON AND LAYZER 1989).									
Leslie	Crustaceans	<i>Cambarus parvoculus</i>	Mountain Midget Crayfish	T /	G4 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	ROCKY STREAMS (HOBBS 1989).									
Leslie	Insects	<i>Amphiagrion saucium</i>	Eastern Red Damsel	E /	G5 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	SPRING-FED BOGS OR POND MARGINS, SOMETIMES WITH A DEEP PEAT LAYER ARE PREFERRED. ALSO FOUND WHERE SEEPS WITH A SCATTERING OF SPHAGNUM AND ALGAE RUN OVER SAND (WESTFALL AND MAY 1996).									
Leslie	Fishes	<i>Ichthyomyzon fossor</i>	Northern Brook Lamprey	T /	G4 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
	SMALL TO MEDIUM-SIZE UPLAND STREAMS WHERE ADULTS LIVE IN SAND-GRAVEL BOTTOMS OF CLEAN RIFFLES AND RACEWAYS (BURR AND WARREN 1986, PAGE AND BURR 1991). AMMOCOETES REQUIRE MIXED SAND, SILT, AND DEBRIS IN QUIET WATER.									

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Leslie	Fishes	<i>Lampetra appendix</i>	American Brook Lamprey	T /	G4 / S2	0	2	0	0	0
		Raceways, riffles, and flowing margins of permanently flowing streams and rivers with gravel, sand and sediment bottoms (Burr and Warren 1986). Ammocoetes live in sand and sediment of pools and backwaters.								
Leslie	Fishes	<i>Noturus stigmosus</i>	Northern Madtom	S / SOMC	G3 / S2S3	0	2	0	0	0
		LARGE STREAMS AND RIVERS IN MODERATE TO SWIFT CURRENT OVER GRAVEL AND SAND, AND SOMETIMES DEBRIS OR PONDWEED FOR COVER (BURR AND WARREN 1986, ETNIER AND STARNES 1993).								
Leslie	Mammals	<i>Corynorhinus rafinesquii</i>	Rafinesque's Big-eared Bat	S / SOMC	G3G4 / S3	4	0	0	0	0
		Rafinesque's big-eared bats use a variety of sites for roosting including caves, protected sites along cliffines, old mine portals, abandoned tunnels, cisterns, old or seldom used buildings, etc. Apparently less frequently use tree cavities.								
Leslie	Mammals	<i>Myotis leibii</i>	Eastern Small-footed Myotis	T / SOMC	G3 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
		Lieb's bats use a variety of habitats. They occur in caves, mines, protected sites along cliffines, abandoned buildings, and are occasionally found roosting under rocks on the ground or on the floors of caves. Summer habitat is currently unknown, but may be similar sites.								
Leslie	Mammals	<i>Spilogale putorius</i>	Eastern Spotted Skunk	S /	G5 / S2S3	2	0	0	0	0
		WOODED AREAS, ESPECIALLY ALONG CLIFFLINES. WILL USE ABANDONED BUILDINGS.								
Leslie	Communities	<i>Appalachian sub-xeric forest</i>		/	GNR / S5	1	0	0	0	0
Leslie	Communities	<i>Hemlock-mixed forest</i>		/	GNR / S5	1	0	0	0	0